facile pertundi posse videatur) semini, per Urethram, *seu potius Virgæ canaliculum viam affectanti, exitum negat; unde per pudendum muliebre (refluum forte) excernitur.*

Cum annorum esset se decim, Menstrua periodice & modo debito fluere cæperunt, atque per biennium perseveraverunt. Quo elapso, iisdem non amplius comparentibus pullulavit Barba, & exinde totum corpus pilosum conspicitur; Vox corporisque habitus virilem æmulantur. Crinis se habet virorum ad instar: Mammæ nullæ exsurgunt: papillæ perquam exiguæ. Pectus latum est. Ischia non ita dissita. Nates quam sunt fœminarum contractiores.

Se ad utrumque sexum comparatum asserit, sed fœminis misceri præoptare; quas etiam cum videt, & concupiscit, erigitur Penis, qui quoties Virum appetit, flaccidus manet.

Unum hoc, idque nec extra oleas putem, Coronidis loco subnectam; Quod nempe, cum nocte quadam, quam totam tripudiis, compotationibus, cæterisque id genus lasciviæ incitamentis, cum aliquot ejusdem farinæ congerronibus insumpserat, oculos in virum quendam formæ venustioris conjecerat, mox eum adeo deperibat, ut sequenti die, præ amoris æstro, in passionem hystericam incideret, quam revera talem fuisse, non solum Elevatio abdominis, Cantus, Risus, Fletus, (notissima illius intemperiei symptomata) sed & juvantia, satis liquido comprobarunt: Applicato quippe Emplastro ex Galbano *regioni Umbilici, exhibitisque remediis hystericis ilico convaluit.*

An Account of some Books.

1. NOVEAUX ELEMENS DE GEOMETRIE:

Or a Mathematical Treatise, entituled, *New Elements of Geometry*, printed at *Paris* in quarto, *Anno* 1667.

Divided into 15 Books or Sections, containing

A new Method and Order, and new Demonstrations of the most common Propositions in Geometry.

New ways to discover what Lines are incommensurable.

New measures of Angles not hitherto considered.

New ways of finding out, and demonstrating the Proportion of Lines.

Wherein we observe, that the Author delivers by a new Method and Order of his own, grounded upon *Algebraical Elements*, divers new Demonstrations of the more common Propositions, contained chiefly in the first six Books of *Euclid*'s *Elements*, and without recourse to *Euclid*, or any other Geometrical Writer, for proof of any thing asserted in those new Elements.

Whereto is added, the Solution of an *Arithmetical Problem*, which the Author calls *Magick Squares*, viz.

A square of Cells being given, even or odd, filled with Numbers, either in an Arithmetical *or* Geometrical *Progression; so to dispose all those Numbers into*

into another like ſquare of Cells, that all the Numbers of each band, whether to the right or to the left, upwards or downwards, or diagonally, the Numbers given being in an Arithmetical *Progreſſion,* added *together, do always make the ſame* Sum, *and thoſe in a* Geometrical *Progreſſion,* multiplied *into one another, do always make the ſame* Product.

II. SYNOPSIS OPTICA, *Auth.* HONORATO FABRI, *Soc. Jeſu,* Lugduni Gall. *in* 4°. *Ann.* 1667.

This Author pretends to have compriſed in this Treatiſe, containing 58 *Propoſitions,* beſides many *Corollaries,* all what hath been hitherto diſcover'd in *Opticks,* and to have added thereto many curious and uſeful remarks, not mentioned in other Authors.

He begins with that part which is the moſt ſimple, and conſiders the *ſtreight* Ray, called by the general name of *Opticks*; where he ſhews, what is the cauſe of thoſe ſurprizing effects of the *Perſpective,* which ſo pleaſingly deceive the eye; examining there many curious Experiments.

In the *ſecond* part (the *Catoptricks,* that have for their Object Rays, *reflected)* he gives an account of all the Apparences in *Looking-Glaſſes,* Convex, Concave, Cylindrical, *&c.*

In the *third* (the *Dioptricks,* that conſider Rays *refracted)* he treats largely of *Teleſcopes* of all ſorts, Spherical, Elliptical, Hyperbolical; as alſo of *Microſcopes,* and the effects of all of them: Where, among many other particulars, he delivers and commends, as an invention of *Euſtachio Divini,* the way of furniſhing a *Teleſcope,* with two Eye-Glaſſes, outwardly *flat,* and inwardly *convex,* ſo as that they touch one another in the center of their convex Superficies.

In this part he explicates the Doctrine of Refractions and Parallaxes; annexing ſeveral particulars concerning *Comets,* the *Ring of Saturn,* &c. and concluding all with an *Appendix,* wherein having refuted the *Spiral Hypotheſis,* deviſed to ſupport the *Ptolemaick* Syſtem of the World, he advanceth a new one, judged by him very ſuitable to render an account of the Motion of the Celeſtial Bodies in the ſame Syſtem that ſuppoſeth the Earths immobility, which he ſeems unwilling to deſert.

III. DE VI PERCUSSIONIS, JOH. ALPHONS. BORELLI. Bononiæ in 4°. 1667.

Whereas in the doctrine of *Percuſſion* ſeveral things are to be accurately diſtinguiſh'd, as the *Force percuſſive,* the *Motion,* or the *Velocity* of the Percuſſion, and the *Reſiſtance* of the Body percuſſed; and then an Eſtimate to be made of the *Proportion* of thoſe three to one another. This Author pretends to have both aſſigned that *Difference,* and demonſtrated the *Proportion*; adding, that though *Galilæo* ſaw and acknowledged *(vid.* at the end of his fourth Dialogue *De motu projectorum)* That the *Force of Percuſſion was Infinite,* or (rather) *unlimitted,* yet he there referr'd diſcourſing upon that Argument to another opportunity; which not having been performed by him (for ought could be found by any of his Writings, either

Printed

Printed or Manuſcript, which latter were purpoſely ſearched after his death to find ſuch a Diſcourſe) our Author pretends, that that Propoſition concerning the *Infiniteneß of the force of Percuſſion*, not having been yet demonſtrated by any, he hath in this *Book* reſumed the whole matter concerning *Percuſſion*, and clearly demonſtrated the true and genuine Nature of it, its Cauſe, Proprieties, and Effects. In the doing of which, he taketh occaſion to diſcourſe alſo of *Gravity*, *Magnetiſm*, *Tremor of Bodies*, *Pendulums*, *&c.* All which, whilſt the *Reader* is conſidering, the Author tells him, that he is making ready his other Books concerning the *Motions of Animals*.

IV. *NIC. STENONIS MUSCULI DESCRIPTIO GEOMETRICA*, *Florentiæ in* 4. *Ann.* 1667.

The Author of this Book declareth, that his deſign in compoſing it was to ſhew, that in a *Muſcle* neither the *Parts* of it can be diſtinctly named, nor its *Motion* duly conſidered, unleſs the Doctrine thereof become a part of the *Mathematicks*. And he is of opinion, that there is no other cauſe of the many Errors, which ſpoil the Hiſtory concerning the *Humane Body*, than that *Anatomy* hath hitherto diſdain'd the *Laws* of the *Mathematicks*: And therefore inviteth thoſe that are ſtudious in that part of *Philoſophy*, to conſider, that our Body is an *Engine* made up of a thouſand ſubordinate Engines, whoſe true knowledge whoever thinks that it can be inveſtigated without *Mathematical* aſſiſtance, muſt alſo think, that there is matter without *Extenſion*, and Body without *Figure*.

Hereupon he ſhews, that the very *Fabrick* of the *Muſcles* impoſeth a kind of neceſſity upon *conſidering* Writers to explicate them *Mathematically*: In conformity whereunto, he pretends to have found, that in every Muſcle there is one *Parallelepiped* of Fleſh, and two *Tetragonal Priſms* of Tendons, defining a *Muſcle* to be a Body compoſed of divers Series's, or ranks of Fibres, equal, like, and parallel among themſelves, and ſo immediately placed upon one another, that whole Ranks are congruous to whole Ranks. Here he explains the *Dimenſions* of a Muſcle, its Contraction and Strength; and adds, that the *uſe* of this new diſcovery of the ſtructure of the *Muſcles*, is to demonſtrate, That they may ſwell in their Contraction without the Acceſſion of new Matter.

He ſubjoins a Letter to Monſieur *Thevenot*, in which, among other things, he alledges ſeveral Experiments, to ſhew, that the motion of the *Heart* is like the motion of *Muſcles*; and anſwers thoſe who pretend, that the true Fabrick of the *Heart* hath already been obſerved heretofore; and thoſe likewiſe who think, that theſe new Obſervations of the Muſcles are uncertain, concluding this Subject with an enumeration of the Particulars, yet remaining to be ſearch'd into in the *Hiſtory of the Muſcles*.

To all theſe things he adds *two* Narratives; one, of a diſſected Head of a *Shark*, which he calls *Canis Carcharia*, where he delivers many curious Obſervations of the Skin, Eye, Optick Nerves, Ocular Muſcles, exceeding ſmall-

ſmallneſs of the Brain, as alſo of the Mouth, and ſtrange Teeth of this Fiſh examining withall, whether the *Gloſſopetræ* be the *Teeth* of this Creature, or *Stones* produced by the Earth; in which Controverſie he takes their part, who maintain, that thoſe and divers other ſubſtances found in the Earth, are parts of the Bodies of Animals, and endeavours to prove, that ſuch ſorts of Earth may be the ſediments of Water, and ſuch Bodies, the parts of Animals carried down together with thoſe Sediments, and in progreſs of time reduced to a ſtony hardneſs. *

* *This Subject Mr.* Hook *hath alſo diſcourſed of at large in ſeveral of his publick Lectures, founded by Sir* John Cutler; *which Lectures he read about two years ſince in* Greſham College, *in the preſence of many Learned and Curious perſons; which alſo had been long ſince made publick, had not other indiſpenſable Affairs hindred him from taking care of the Preſs: where he hath not only ſhewn the Origin of theſe* Gloſſopetræ, *but of all other curiouſly figur'd Stones and Minerals; together with that of Mountains, Lakes, Iſlands,* &c. *tho from a ſomewhat differing* Hypotheſis, *of which the Curious may ſhortly receive a further account.*

The *other* Narrative is of a Female *Dog-Fiſh*, diſſected alſo by himſelf, where do occur no leſs remarkable Obſervations than in the former, both of the parts in the Head, and of thoſe in the Body; as touching the ſmall weight of the Brain of this Fiſh, compared to the weight of its Body; ſeveral *little Fiſhes* found in the Stomach, untouch'd by any Teeth; the *Ureters*, the *Ovarium*, and *Oviductus*, where he digreſſes to ſhew, *Mulierum teſtes eſſe Ovario analogos*, and refers for further proof of this to his intended Treatiſe, which is, to give an account *de partium Genitalium Analogia*.

An Advertiſement.

The *Publiſher* hereof gives notice, That a brief *Index* for the *Tranſactions* of this laſt year, beginning at *Numb.* 23. in *March* 1667. ſhall be printed apart for the uſe of ſuch as deſire to have all thoſe *Numbers* together.

ERRATA.

WHat the Printer for want of room did omit hitherto, in the giving notice of an Error committed by him in Numb. 29. the Reader is now deſired to obſerve here, viz. That in the ſaid Number, for want of Marks proper to expreſs Multiplication, there was uſed, pag. 571. l. 5, 7. the mark of Plus or Addition, which yet 'tis thought could hardly occaſion any miſtake in the intelligent Readers, who might eaſily ſee the meaning of the Author by the lines 8, 9, 10. of the next precedent page 570.

In the *SAVOY*,

Printed by *T. N.* for *John Martyn*, Printer to the *Royal Society*, and are to be ſold at the *Bell* a little without *Temple-Bar*, 1667.